

**A REVIEW OF THE SPECIES OF *THRIPS* LINNAEUS, 1758  
(THYSANOPTERA: THIRIPIDAE) FROM AFRICA, EUROPE, AND THE  
MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

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*Abstract.*—A total of 130 species of thrips occurring in Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean region were intercepted by U.S. agricultural quarantine officers in shipments of plants and cut flowers at the various ports of entry in the United States from 1983 to 1999. Of the 24 most commonly intercepted species encountered by port identifiers during this period, 10 were species of the genus *Thrips* Linnaeus (*T. tabaci* Lindeman, *T. fuscipennis* Haliday, *T. major* Uzel, *T. vulgatissimus* (Haliday), *T. meridionalis* Priesner, *T. flavus* Schrank, *T. atratus* (Haliday), *T. simplex* (Morison), *T. nigropilosus* Uzel, and *T. australis* (Bagnall)). This paper provides information on all 100 species of *Thrips* from Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean region necessary for completion of Part III of a guide to the identification of thrips entering the U.S.A. from those regions. It is designed primarily to aid the identification capabilities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA, APHIS) identifiers at U.S. ports-of-entry, but those interested in thrips in general will also benefit from this information.

*Key Words:* thrips, pests of flowers, Europe, Africa, *Thrips*, *Taeniothrips*

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The genus *Thrips* Linnaeus, 1758, is the largest of the thripine genera, with 267 species worldwide (Mound and Kibby 1998), 100 of them from Europe, Africa, and the Mediterranean region (Table 1). The genus has not as yet been revised on a worldwide basis, but New World species were first revised by Gentile and Bailey (1968) with 31 species; Jacot-Guillarmod (1975) upwardly revised this number, in part by revalidating names synonymized by Gentile and Bailey, and provided information on hosts and species distributions. Since then, several species previously assigned to the genus *Taeniothrips* Amyot and Serville, 1845, were transferred to the genus *Thrips* when the genus was redefined to include species pos-

sessing ctenidia on abdominal tergites V to VIII wherein the location of ctenidia on VIII is anteromesad of the spiracle (O'Neill 1972; Mound et al. 1976; Bhatti 1978; 1980; Schliephake and Klimt 1979; Bhatti and Mound 1980; Mound and Palmer 1981; Mound and Walker 1982; Mound and Houston 1987). Nakahara (1994) provided an excellent review of the New World species of *Thrips*, defining characters, characterizing species with descriptions and an identification key, listing distributions, and commenting on hosts, biology, and other items of information. Much of the information in this paper is derived from the comprehensive works on the European fauna of *Thrips* by Schliephake and Klimt

(1979) and Priesner (1964). While perhaps most of the European species are described (though in fact little is known about many of them), the African fauna is poorly known, and many species probably as yet have not been discovered.

While preparing Part III (see Nickle 2002, 2004 for Parts I and II) of a series of papers which is intended to facilitate identification of thrips species commonly intercepted at U.S. ports on a wide range of agricultural commodities from these regions, I had intended to cover only the 23 most common species encountered by port identifiers. But because of the magnitude and unwieldy amount of information on the genus *Thrips* in these regions, I decided to review the entire regional fauna, so that Part III will be more useful for determining *Thrips* species at the various U.S. ports.

This paper provides preliminary information about the *Thrips* fauna from Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean region, their pest status, and likelihood of interceptions at U.S. ports-of-entry. It provides an overall picture of the regional species of the genus. Of these, only 23 species of *Thrips* will be covered in Part III, since over the course of more than 20 years, they have been the only species so far encountered.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The original citation, list of synonyms, type locality, [location of the type], distribution (by country), and host records (often not complete) of each species found in Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean region are reported below. It also discusses the likelihood of encountering the species in commerce by port identifiers in the United States. Degrees of likelihood consisted of the following: *very unlikely* (either known only from type material, are very rarely collected, or have limited distribution and a single known host); *unlikely* (have a broader distribution, but limited number of hosts, usually not found on commercial hosts); *possible* (has a broad distribution, with at least some hosts of commercial export val-

ue); *probable* (has been intercepted at least occasionally, has a broad distribution with a number of commercially exportable hosts); and *very probable* (is on the list of the 23 most commonly intercepted species of *Thrips* from the above regions).

Table 1 tabulates the most recent list of *Thrips* species found in Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean region and summarizes their distribution in the regions of interest. It does not report on additional distributions (e.g., Oriental Region, Australasian Region), although numerous species in this list have been transported to those regions through commerce. Table 2 lists only the more likely species to be encountered at U.S. ports-of-entry. In this table, some of the primary characters used to separate selected *Thrips* species are provided in matrix form to separate these species. More detailed information on these species will be undertaken in Part III of the identification guide (Nickle, in progress).

Character values in Table 2 are encoded as follows: # *ant. segs.*: number of antennal segments (either 7 or 8 in number); *acc. setae on abd. sterns.*: accessory setae (besides marginal setae) on abdominal sternites. 0 = absent, 1 = present; *acc. setae on pleurt. III-IV*: absent = 0, present = 1; # *setae on lat. marg. terg. II*: actual number of setae on lateral margins of abdominal tergite II (either 3 or 4); *comb on terg. VIII*: refers to development of microtrichia across distal margin of tergite VIII, absent = 0, microtrichia developed only laterally, absent medially = 1, comb of microtrichia complete across entire margin = 2; # *distal setae on forewing*: actual number of setae on forevein of forewing distad of interruption of setae along vein; usually 3 in number but larger in number in several species and forevein without any interruption in setal arrangement in *T. australis*; *wing coloration*: clear or unpigmented = 0, lightly shaded either brown or gray = 1, darkly pigmented = 2.

#### RESULTS

Most of the information in the following treatment is based on the works of Gentile

Table 1. Species of *Thrips* in Europe, the Mediterranean, and Africa. Areas of distribution are indicated with an "x". Establishment or occurrence of any of these species in the United States or South America also are indicated by an "x", but these distributions are likely introductions from either Europe, Africa, or the Mediterranean region. Superscripted numbers refer to actual states in the United States where a particular species has become established.

Species	Eur.	Med.	Afr.	U.S.	S.Am.
<i>acaciae</i> Trybom, 1911			x		
<i>albopilosus</i> Uzel, 1895	x				
<i>alectorolophi</i> Oettinger, 1953	x				
<i>alni</i> Uzel, 1895	x				
<i>angusticeps</i> Uzel, 1895	x	x	x		
<i>armeniacus</i> Pelikán, 1973		x			
<i>asparagi</i> zur Strassen, 1968			x		
<i>asper</i> Haliday, 1852	x				
<i>asperulae</i> Jordan, 1888	x				
<i>assimilis</i> Bagnall, 1913	x	x	x		
<i>atratus</i> Haliday, 1836	x	x		x <sup>1</sup>	
<i>aurantithoracis</i> Hood, 1932			x		
<i>australis</i> Bagnall, 1915	x	x	x	x <sup>2</sup>	x
<i>banicus</i> zur Strassen, 1968			x		
<i>benseleri</i> Frauenfeld, 1867	x				
<i>brevicornis</i> Priesner, 1920b	x				
<i>brevisetosus</i> Trybom, 1911			x		
<i>calcaratus</i> Uzel, 1895	x			x <sup>3</sup>	
<i>cereolus</i> Oettingen, 1944	x				
<i>conferticornis</i> Priesner, 1922	x				
<i>corymbiferarum</i> Haliday, 1836	x				
<i>crassicornis</i> Bagnall, 1923	x				
<i>dentatus</i> Solowiow, 1924	x				
<i>difficilis</i> Priesner, 1920a	x				
<i>dilitatus</i> Uzel, 1895	x				
<i>discolor</i> Haliday, 1836	x			x <sup>4</sup>	
<i>disjunctus</i> Oettingen, 1944	x				
<i>dubius</i> Priesner, 1927	x	x			
<i>ebneri</i> Karny, 1914	x	x	x		
<i>euphorbiae</i> Knechtel, 1923	x				
<i>euphorbiicola</i> Bagnall, 1924	x				
<i>exilicornis</i> Hood, 1932			x		
<i>flavus</i> Schrank, 1776	x	x	x	x <sup>5</sup>	
<i>fulvipes</i> Bagnall, 1923	x				
<i>funebri</i> Bagnall, 1923	x				
<i>fuscipennis</i> Haliday, 1836	x	x		x <sup>6</sup>	
<i>grossulariae</i> Haliday, 1836	x				
<i>herricki</i> Bagnall, 1923	x			x <sup>7</sup>	
<i>hispidipennis</i> Hood, 1932			x		
<i>hoodi</i> Priesner, 1938			x		
<i>incognitus</i> Priesner, 1914	x				
<i>inopinatus</i> zur Strassen, 1963	x				
<i>italicus</i> (Bagnall, 1926)	x	x			
<i>juniperinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x				
<i>kikuyuensis</i> Trybom, 1911			x		
<i>klapaleki</i> Uzel, 1895	x				
<i>leucadophilus</i> Priesner, 1936			x		
<i>lini</i> Ladureau, 1878	x		x		

Table 1. Continued.

Species	Eur.	Med.	Afr.	U.S.	S.Am.
<i>lividus</i> Haliday, 1836	x				
<i>major</i> Uzel, 1895	x	x	x		
<i>mancosetosus</i> (Maltbaek, 1928)	x				
<i>mareoticus</i> (Priesner, 1932)	x	x	x		
<i>mariae</i> Cotte, 1924	x				
<i>medialis</i> Oettingen, 1951	x				
<i>mediterraneus</i> Priesner, 1934			x		
<i>menyanthidis</i> Bagnall, 1923	x				
<i>meridionalis</i> Priesner, 1926	x	x	x		
<i>microchaetus</i> Karny, 1920			x		
<i>minutissimus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x	x			
<i>montivagus</i> Priesner, 1934	x				
<i>nigropilosus</i> Uzel, 1895	x	?	x	x <sup>8</sup>	
<i>obscuricornis</i> Priesner, 1920b		x	x		
<i>origani</i> Priesner, 1926	x				
<i>oryzophagus</i> Rondani, 1873	x				
<i>palmi</i> Karny, 1925	?			x <sup>9</sup>	?
<i>paludosus</i> Bagnall, 1913	x				
<i>paluster</i> Reuter, 1899	x				
<i>panousei</i> zur Strassen, 1968			x		
<i>paucisetosus</i> Priesner, 1927	x				
<i>pelikani</i> Titschack, 1962	x				
<i>pennatus</i> zur Strassen, 1968	x				
<i>persicae</i> Haliday, 1836	x				
<i>physapus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x	x	x	x <sup>10</sup>	
<i>phytolaccae</i> Priesner, 1951		x			
<i>pillichi</i> Priesner, 1927	x				
<i>pilosissimus</i> Priesner, 1927	x			x <sup>11</sup>	
<i>ponticus</i> Knechtel, 1965	x				
<i>poultoni</i> Bagnall, 1933	x		x		
<i>praetermissus</i> Priesner, 1920b		x			
<i>priesneri</i> Hood, 1932			x		
<i>pusillus</i> Bagnall, 1926			x		
<i>quadridentatus</i> Trybom, 1910			x		
<i>ranunculi</i> Schrank, 1781	x				
<i>robustus</i> Priesner, 1920a	x				
<i>roepkei</i> Doeksen, 1953	x				
<i>sambuci</i> Heeger, 1854	x				
<i>simplex</i> (Morison, 1930)	x	x	x	x <sup>12</sup>	
<i>spadix</i> Hood, 1932			x		
<i>spoliatus</i> Priesner, 1964	x				
<i>tabaci</i> Lindeman, 1889	x	x	x	x <sup>13</sup>	x
<i>tarfayensis</i> zur Strassen, 1968			x		
<i>tenellus</i> Trybom, 1912			x		
<i>tenuisetosus</i> Knechtel, 1923	x				
<i>timidus</i> Priesner, 1926	x				
<i>trehernei</i> Priesner, 1927	x	x		x <sup>14</sup>	
<i>urticae</i> Fabricius, 1781	x				
<i>uzelianus</i> Priesner, 1926	x				
<i>validus</i> Uzel, 1895	x			x <sup>15</sup>	
<i>variegatus</i> von Gleichen, 1764	x				

Table 1. Continued.

Species	Eur.	Med.	Afr.	U.S.	S. Am.
<i>viminalis</i> Uzel, 1895	x				
<i>vulgatissimus</i> Haliday, 1836	x			x <sup>16</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> *atratus*: Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Vermont, Washington.

<sup>2</sup> *australis*: California, Hawaii.

<sup>3</sup> *calcaratus*: Michigan, New York, Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup> *discolor*: Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

<sup>5</sup> *flavus*: New York.

<sup>6</sup> *fuscipennis*: Illinois, New York, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

<sup>7</sup> *herricki*: New Jersey, New York.

<sup>8</sup> *nigropilosus*: California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington.

<sup>9</sup> *palmi*: Florida.

<sup>10</sup> *physapus*: Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Utah.

<sup>11</sup> *pilosissimus*: Colorado.

<sup>12</sup> *simplex*: All states.

<sup>13</sup> *tabaci*: All states.

<sup>14</sup> *trehernei*: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming.

<sup>15</sup> *validus*: Idaho.

<sup>16</sup> *vulgatissimus*: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

and Bailey (1968), Jacot-Guillarmod (1975), Mound et al. (1976), Nakahara (1994), Priesner (1964), and Schliephake and Klimt (1979). Information on most of these species is also based on 436 slide-mounted specimens of these species in the National Thrips Collection, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, located at Beltsville, Maryland. Of the 100 species listed, only 35 are likely to be intercepted in commerce at U.S. ports. These include the 23 most often encountered species, although several species not as yet intercepted are widely distributed and found on many of the same commodities that the commonly encountered species occur.

#### *Thrips acaciae* Trybom, 1910

*Thrips acaciae* Trybom, 1910: 161. Type locality. Kalahari: Pfanne Kooa. [Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm].

Synonyms: *Thrips hirtiventris* Hood, 1932.

Distribution.—(Africa) Botswana; South Africa; Tanzania.

Hosts.—*Acacia caffra*, *A. horrida*, *A. nigricens*, *A. sp.*, *Athanasia acerosa*, *Caesalpinia sp.*, *Cassine burkeana*, *Citrus spp.*, *Combretum sp.*, *Cypreris articulatus*, *Dalbergia armata*, *Elyonurus argenteus*, *Indigofera hiliaris*, *Lessertia brachystachya*.

Likelihood of interception.—Possible; occasionally on commodities, including greenhouse plants.

#### *Thrips albopilosus* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips albopilosus* Uzel, 1895: 190. Type locality. Bohemia: Hradec Králové. [Vienna Museum?].

Synonyms: *Thrips albopilosus* var. *obscuricornis* Priesner, 1920b.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, England, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Russia, Ukraine. (North America) USA [Utah].

Hosts.—*Humulus lupulus*, *Juniperus communis*, *Phyteuma spicatum*, *Populus alba*, *Quercus robur*, *Trifolium pratense*, wild roses, *Veronica spuria*, various greenhouse plants.



Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Canary Islands, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, former Yugoslavia, Wales. (Africa) Egypt, Morocco. (Mediterranean) Palestine [Israel], Persia [Iran, Iraq].

Hosts.—Numerous plants; a pest on flax.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; both widely distributed and found on many hosts, including commodities; a pest on flax.

*Thrips armeniacus* Pelikán, 1973

*Thrips armeniacus* Pelikán, 1973: 34. Type locality. Armenia: Lake Sevan, NW shore near road to Yerevan, 1,950 m. [Vienna Museum?].

Distribution.—(Europe) Armenia: Lake Sevan. (Asia) Transcaucasia.

Hosts.—Low plants.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely.

*Thrips asparagi* zur Strassen, 1968

*Thrips asparagi* zur Strassen, 1968: 48. Type locality. Southern Morocco: Cap Rhir, nw Agadir [Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main].

Distribution.—Southern Morocco.

Hosts.—*Asparagus* spp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material; found on north African *Asparagus*.

*Thrips asper* Haliday, 1852

*Thrips asper* Haliday, 1852: 1109. Type locality.—England [??].

Distribution.—England, Hungary.

Hosts.—Unknown.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; very little is known of this species.

*Thrips asperulae* Jordan, 1888

*Thrips asperulae* Jordan, 1888: 568. Type locality. Germany: Göttingen [??].

Distribution.—Germany.

Hosts.—*Asperula odorata*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; very little is known of this species.

*Thrips assimilis* Bagnall, 1913

*Thrips assimilis* Bagnall, 1913: 294. Type locality. Tunis: Sousse [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—Tunisia.

Hosts.—Unknown.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; very little is known of this species.

*Thrips atratus* Haliday, 1836

*Thr.[ips] atrata* Haliday, 1836: 447. Type locality. Britain [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Physopus atrata* var. *adusta* Uzel, 1895; *Taeniothrips atratus* var. *longicornis* Priesner, 1926; *Ceratothrips britteni* Bagnall, 1914.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Azores, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, former Yugoslavia. (Mediterranean) Cyprus. (North America) Canada (Ontario), USA [Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Vermont, Washington].

Hosts.—Numerous flowers, especially those of Caryophyllaceae, Labiatae, and Compositae.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; intercepted frequently on a variety of flowers.

*Thrips aurantithoracis* Hood, 1932

*Thrips aurantithoracis* Hood, 1932: 135. Type locality. Cameroons [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC].

Distribution.—Cameroon.

Hosts.—flowers of daisy.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution and hosts.

*Thrips australis* (Bagnall 1915)

*Isoneurothrips australis* Bagnall, 1915: 592; Bailey, 1957: 182; Jacot-Guillarmod, 1974: 844. Type locality. Western Australia: Mundaring Weir, Darling Range, Perth [The Natural History Museum, London].

*Thrips australis* (Bagnall): Bhatti, 1980: 112

*Thrips spinosus* Hood: Johansen, 1974: 34 (misidentification)

Synonyms: *Anomalothrips amygdali* Morgan, 1929.

Distribution.—(Africa) Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Rhodesia, South Africa. (Europe) Canary Islands, Spain, Turkey. (Mediterranean) Cyprus, Palestine (Israel). (North America) Barbados, USA [California, Hawaii]. (South America) Brazil. (Asia) Japan. (Australasia) Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania.

Hosts.—*Acacia cyanophylla*; *A. pulchella*; *A. sp.*; *Adenocarpus foliosus villosus*; *Adenostoma sparsifolium*; *Buddleia japonica*; *Crataegus sp.*; *Dryandra floribunda*; *Eucalyptus leucoxydon*, *E. sp.*; *Goodenia sp.*; *Laurestina sp.*; *Leucadendron daphnoides*; *Leucaena glauca*; *Linum usitatissimum*; *Metrosideros sp.*; *Pinus canariensis*; *Pittosporum undulatum*; *Podocarpus macrophylla*; *Prunus amygdallus*; *Psidium guayava*; *Reseda odorata*; *Sonchus congestus*; *S. oleraceus*; *Tropaeolum majus*; arum lily; blackberry, dahlia; Indian tea; orange; rose.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; intercepted frequently on a variety of flowers and commodities.

*Thrips banicus* zur Strassen, 1968

*Thrips banicus* zur Strassen, 1968: 52. Type locality. Southern Morocco: Bou-Guejoui im Djebel Bani, s. Taïdalte (Cercle de Goulimine) [Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main].

Distribution.—Morocco.

Hosts.—*Gymnocarpus decander*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution and hosts.

*Thrips banseleri* Frauenfeld, 1867

*Thrips banseleri* Frauenfeld, 1867: 800. Type locality. Austria [Vienna Museum?].

Distribution.—Austria.

Hosts.—*Zea mays* (in greenhouses).

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution and hosts.

*Thrips brevicornis* Priesner, 1920b

*Thrips brevicornis* Priesner, 1920b: 59. Type locality. Austria: Oberösterreich, alpine region [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria.

Hosts.—variety of flowers.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; has been intercepted repeatedly on flowers from Europe.

*Thrips brevisetosus* Trybom, 1911

*Thrips kikuyuensis* subsp. *brevirostris* Trybom, 1911: 10. Type locality. British East Africa: escarpment [Stockholm Museum].

Distribution.—Kenya, Congo.

Hosts.—Yellow *Eupatorium*-like flowers.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type locality, not known to occur on commodities.

*Thrips calcaratus* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips calcaratus* Uzel, 1895: 195. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Scotland, Switzerland, Ukraine. (North America). USA [Michigan, New York, Wisconsin].

Hosts.—*Tilia europaea*, *T. platyphyllos*, *T. vulgaris*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely;



although widely distributed, it has been found mainly on *Tilia* spp.

*Thrips cereolus* Oettingen, 1944

*Thrips cereolus* Oettingen, 1944: 42. Type locality. Germany: Landsberg (Warthe).

Distribution.—Germany.

Hosts.—forest meadow.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips conferticornis* Priesner, 1922

*Thrips conferticornis* Priesner, 1922: 93. Type locality. Austria: Heratinger-See bei Ibm, Oberösterreich [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Leucanthemum* sp., *Nasturtium* sp., *Ranunculus* sp., meadow, turf.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not intercepted as yet.

*Thrips corymbiferarum* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips corymbiferarum* Haliday, 1836: 449. Type locality. Ireland: Glassnevin, near Dublin [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—Ireland.

Hosts.—Flowers of *Corymbiferae* with a white border in botanical garden.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips crassicornis* Bagnall, 1923

*Thrips crassicornis* Bagnall, 1923: 59. Type locality. England: Newton Abbot, Devonshire [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—England, France, Germany, Romania.

Hosts.—*Euphorbia amygdaloides*, *Galium cruciatum*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare in collections.

*Thrips dentatus* Solowiow, 1924

*Thrips dentatus* Solowiow, 1924: 25. Type locality. Russia: Gorki [Unknown].

Distribution.—Russia.

Hosts.—Blossoming weeds.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips difficilis* Priesner, 1920a

*Thrips difficilis* Priesner, 1920a: 75. Type locality. Austria: Grunberg, Oberösterreich [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria, England, Estonia, France, Germany, Netherlands, Scotland, Ukraine.

Hosts.—Several species of *Salix*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; never intercepted and known only from material on *Salix*.

*Thrips dilitatus* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips dilitatus* Uzel, 1895: 202. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Russia, Scotland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Euphrasia brevipila*, *E. frigida*, *E. nemorosa*, *E. occidentalis*, *Pedicularis palustris*, *P. sylvatica*, *Rhinanthus minor*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not as yet intercepted.

*Thrips discolor* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips discolor* Haliday, 1836: 449. Type locality. Britain [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips nubilans* Hood, 1941; *Thrips pallens* Haliday, 1836.

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine. (North America) USA [Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin].

Hosts.—*Ranunculus repens*, a variety of other plants and grasses.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not as yet intercepted.

*Thrips disjunctus* Oettingen, 1951

*Thrips disjunctus* Oettingen, 1951: 56. Type locality. Poland: Swiec (Schwetz) [Unknown].

Distribution.—Poland.

Hosts.—Unknown.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips dubius* Priesner, 1927

*Thrips dubius* Priesner, 1927: 58. Type locality. not specified, either Austria or Hungary [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Transcaucasia. (Mediterranean) Cyprus, Turkey.

Hosts.—*Euphorbia cyparissias*, turf.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not found on general commodities.

*Thrips ebneri* Karny, 1914

*Thrips ebneri* Karny, 1914: 54. Type locality. not specified [Priesner Coll.?, Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—(Europe) France, Sicily. (Africa) Morocco, Tunisia. (Mediterranean) Cyprus.

Hosts.—*Calendula arvensis*, *C. fulgida*, *Centaurea jacea*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not found on general commodities.

*Thrips euphorbiae* Knechtel, 1923

*Thrips euphorbiae* Knechtel, 1923: 75. Type locality. Rumania: Canrana (Vlasca) [Knechtel Coll., Bucharest].

Synonyms: *Thrips euphorbiae* f. *adusta* Priesner, 1927.

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, England, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Slovakia, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Euphorbia* spp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; although widely distributed, known to occur only on species of *Euphorbia*.

*Thrips euphorbiicola* Bagnall, 1924

*Thrips euphorbiicola* Bagnall, 1924: 115. Type locality. England: New Forest, Hampshire [The Natural History Museum, London]. Replacement name for *Thrips euphorbiae* Bagnall, 1924 [not *T. euphorbiae* Knechtel, 1923].

Synonyms: *Thrips euphorbiella* Bagnall, 1927.

Distribution.—England, France.

Hosts.—*Euphorbia amygdaloides*, *E. characias*, *E. dendroides*, *E. paralias*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution and not found on general commodities.

*Thrips exilicornis* Hood, 1932

*Thrips exilicornis* Hood, 1932: 130. Type locality. S. Nigeria: Ibandan [*sic*] [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC].

Distribution.—Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda.

Hosts.—*Coffea robusta*, *Dolichos lablab*, *Ipomoea batatas*, *Melia azedarach*, *Musa sapientum*, kingiramuti, mango, matovu, plaintain.

Likelihood of interception.—Possible; found on a variety of agricultural commodities.

*Thrips flavus* Schrank, 1776

*Thrips flavus* Schrank, 1776: 31. Type locality. Austria [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips melanopa* Schrank, 1781; *Thrips flavidus* Bagnall, 1916; *Thrips flavus* var. *flavosetosus* Priesner, 1919; *Physothrips flavidulus* Bagnall, 1923; *Thrips flavus* var. *obscuricornis* Priesner, 1927; *Thrips clarus* Moulton, 1928a; *Thrips flavus* var. *kyotoi* Moulton, 1928a; *Thrips nilgiriensis* Ramakrishna,

1928; *Thrips luteus* Oettingen, 1935; *Taeniothrips sulfuratus* Priesner, 1935.

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Azores, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland. (Asia) Taiwan, China, Korea, Philippines, Transcaucasia, Turkistan. (Africa) Malawi. (North America) USA [New York].

Hosts.—Many plants.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; has a broad distribution and has been found on many hosts; intercepted frequently from various countries and on various hosts and commodities.

*Thrips fulvipes* Bagnall, 1923

*Thrips fulvipes* Bagnall, 1923: 59. Type locality. England: Shotover, Oxfordshire [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Scotland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland. (Asia) Transcaucasia.

Hosts.—*Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Corylus* sp., *Mercurialis perennis*.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; has been found on various hosts from Europe.

*Thrips funebris* Bagnall, 1924

*Thrips funebris* Bagnall, 1924: 274. Type locality. England: Henigstbury, Hampshire [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—England, Germany.

Hosts.—*Carex vulpina*, *Triglochin maritima*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution and on non-economically important hosts.

*Thrips fuscipennis* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips fuscipennis* Haliday, 1836: 448. Type locality. Britain [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips fuscipennis* f. *drabae* Priesner, 1927; *Thrips meledensis* Karny, 1907.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wales, former Yugoslavia. (Mediterranean) Sardinia. (Asia) China, Transcaucasia. (North America) Canada [British Columbia, Quebec], USA [Illinois, New York, Oregon, Utah, Washington].

Hosts.—Plants of various families.

Likelihood of interception.—Very probable; a common species frequently intercepted in ports on a variety of hosts.

*Thrips grossulariae* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips grossulariae* Haliday, 1836: 448. Type locality. Britain. [?].

Distribution.—Britain, Italy.

Hosts.—Flowers of gooseberry.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; not known to occur on commodities.

*Thrips herricki* Bagnall, 1926

*Thrips herricki* Bagnall, 1926: 183. Type locality. Unknown [The Natural History Museum, London].

Synonyms: *Thrips veratri* Hood, 1927; *Thrips veratri* Herrick, 1927.

Distribution.—(Europe) Czech Republic, France, Slovakia, Spain. (North America) USA [New Jersey, New York].

Hosts.—*Veratrum album*, *V. viride*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; not as yet intercepted and known only from material on highly restricted host.

*Thrips hispidipennis* Hood, 1932

*Thrips hispidipennis* Hood, 1932: 122. Type locality. Tanganyika Territory: Dar-es-Salâm. [Unknown].

Distribution.—Tanzania.

Hosts.—Flowers of Jasmine.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips hoodi* Priesner, 1938

*Thrips hoodi* Priesner, 1938: 352. Type locality. Belgischer Congo [Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium].

Distribution.—Congo.

Hosts.—Unknown.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips incognitus* Priesner, 1914

*Thrips incognitus* Priesner, 1914: 259. Type locality. Austria: Umgebung Graz (Steiermark) [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Galium cruciatum*, grass.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; seldom collected in nature.

*Thrips inopinatus* zur Strassen, 1963

*Thrips inopinatus* zur Strassen, 1963: 523. Type locality. Germany: Frankfurt am Main, Sandgebiet von Schwanheim [Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main].

Distribution.—England, Germany, Netherlands.

Hosts.—*Solanum dulcamara*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; seldom collected.

*Thrips italicus* (Bagnall, 1926)

*Taeniothrips italicus* Bagnall, 1926: 650. Type locality. Italy: Portici (Napoli) [The Natural History Museum, London].

*Thrips italicus*: Revalid status, zur Strassen 1995.

Synonyms: *Euthrips annulata* Karny, 1907; *Taeniothrips sodalis* Bagnall, 1996; *Taeniothrips arcangelii* Cappelletto, 1933.

Distribution.—Albania, England, France, Italy, Turkey, Ukraine, former Yugoslavia.

Hosts.—*Bellis* sp.; *Citrullus vulgaris*; *Erica verticillata*; *Euphorbia wulfenii*; *Ficus* sp.; *Genista* sp.; *Photinia elliptica*; *Quercus ilex*; *Ranunculus* sp.; *Robinia* sp.; *Scabiosa* sp.; *Solanum dulcamara*. *Spartium* sp.; *Spasticum* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; occasionally intercepted from various commodities.

*Thrips juniperinus* Linnaeus, 1758

*Thrips juniperinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 457.

Type locality. Not specified [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips junipericola* Morison, 1949; *Thrips carpathicus* Knechtel, 1948.

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, England, France, Germany, Romania, Scotland, Slovakia, Transcaucasia.

Hosts.—*Juniperus communis*, *J. nana*, *J.* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; limited host range, although commonly collected in Europe.

*Thrips kikuyuensis* Trybom, 1911

*Thrips kikuyuensis* Trybom, 1911: 6. Type locality. British East Africa: Escarpment [Stockholm Museum].

Synonyms: *Thrips spadix* var. *brevipes* Hood, 1932.

Distribution.—Cameroon, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.

Hosts.—*Coffea arabica*, *C.* sp., *Ipomoea* sp., *Lablab niger*, *Mangifera indica*, *Musa sapientum*, yellow *Eupatorium*-like flowers, small thistle sp., plaintain.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; although found on some commodities, this species has not as yet been intercepted in U.S. ports.

*Thrips klapeleki* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips klapeleki* Uzel, 1895: 203. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, England, France,

Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Scotland, Slovakia. (Asia) Transcaucasia.

Hosts.—*Dactylorhiza fuchsii fuchsii*, *D. incarnata incarnata*, *D. maculata ericetorum*, *Gymnadena conopsea*, *Orchis incarnata*, *O. maculata*, *O. morio*, *O. sambucina*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not common, and as yet has not been intercepted in U.S. ports.

*Thrips leucadophilus* Priesner, 1936

*Thrips leucadophilus* Priesner, 1936: 91. Type locality. Sudan: Ghubshan [Priesner Coll.?, Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Sudan.

Hosts.—*Leucas nubica*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips lini* Ladureau, 1878

*Thrips lini* Ladureau, 1878: 953. Type locality. France [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips linarius* Uzel, 1895.

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. (Africa) North Africa. (Asia) Korea.

Hosts.—Pest on *Linum usitatissimum*; occasionally on other plants.

Likelihood of interception.—Possible; has a broad distribution and is found on several commodities; a pest on *Linum usitatissimum*.

*Thrips lividus* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips lividus* Haliday, 1836: 449. Type locality. Britain [Unknown].

Distribution.—Britain.

Hosts.—*Ulex europaea*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare in collections.

*Thrips major* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips major* Uzel, 1895: 179. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Synonyms: *Thrips major* var. *adusta* Uzel,

1895; *Thrips major* var. *gracilicornis* Uzel, 1895; *Thrips major* var. *corticina* Priesner, 1925; *Thrips major* var. *sarothamni* Priesner, 1927; *Thrips major* var. *banatica* Knechtel (*i. litt.*) Priesner, 1927; *Thrips major* var. *banatica* f. *dorsimaculata* Priesner, 1927; *Thrips major* var. *banatica* f. *ustulata* Priesner, 1927; *Physothrips rosaceae* Moulton, 1936.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Dalmatia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Slovakia, Sweden, Transcaucasia, Wales. (Mediterranean) Cyprus, Palestine (= Israel). (Africa) Algeria, Canary Islands, Madeira, Mallorca, Morocco. (Asia) Mongolia.

Hosts.—Large variety of flowers.

Likelihood of interception.—Very probable; a common species frequently intercepted in ports on a variety of hosts.

*Thrips mancosetosus* Titschack, 1954

*Priesneria mancosetosus* Maltbaek, 1928: 11. *Nom. nud.*

*Thrips mancosetosus* (Maltbaek) Titschack, 1954: 344. Type locality. Denmark?: Haderslev [Unknown].

Distribution.—Austria, Denmark, Germany.

Hosts.—*Cirsium oleraceum*, *Gentiana germanica*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; Seldom collected.

*Thrips mareoticus* (Priesner 1932)

*Stenothrips mareoticus* Priesner, 1932: 10. Type locality. Egypt: Mariut [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

*Thrips mareoticus* (Priesner): Speyer, 1935: 49.

Synonyms: *Thrips quadrisetosus* Hood, 1932.

Distribution.—(Europe) Italy. (Mediterranean) Cyprus, Palestine (= Israel), Turkey. (Africa) Egypt, Morocco.

Hosts.—*Achillea santolina*, *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, *C. macrocarpum aureum*, *C. segetum*, *Ferula communis typica*, *Matricaria* sp., *Plantago* sp., *Reichardia tingitana*, olive, peach, yellow marigold.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; although more broadly distributed and with a greater variety of hosts than some species, this species is uncommon.

*Thrips mariae* Cotti, 1924

*Thrips mariae* Cotti, 1924: 2. Type locality. France: Cimiez (Nice) [Unknown].

Distribution.—France.

Hosts.—*Celtis australis*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare, known only from type material.

*Thrips medialis* Oettingen, 1951

*Thrips medialis* Oettingen, 1951: 55. Type locality. Not specified [Unknown].

Distribution.—Poland, Lithuania.

Hosts.—Plants in meadows.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution, uncommon, not found on economically important hosts.

*Thrips mediterraneus* Priesner, 1934

*Thrips mediterraneus* Priesner, 1934: 276. Type locality. Egypt [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Egypt.

Hosts.—*Phlomis floccosa*, barley.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution, uncommon, not found on economically important hosts.

*Thrips menyanthidis* Bagnall, 1923

*Thrips menyanthidis* Bagnall, 1923: 126. Type locality. England: Patterdale, Westmorland [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—Albania, Czech Republic, England, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Slovakia.

Hosts.—*Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Passiflora* sp., *Pedicularis palustris*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; seldom encountered in nature.

*Thrips meridionalis* (Priesner, 1926)

*Taeniothrips meridionalis* Priesner, 1926: 301. Type locality. Unknown [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

*Thrips meridionalis* (Priesner): Bhatti 1978: 301.

Distribution.—(Africa) African Mediterranean coast. (Europe) Albania, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Romania, Russia, Turkey, former Yugoslavia. (Mediterranean) Cyprus, Palestine (Israel), Iran, Iraq, Lebanon.

Hosts.—*Achillea* sp.; *Anthemis maritima*; *Atriplex portulacoides*; *Brassica* sp.; *Citrus* sp.; *Erica verticillata*; *Fontanesia phillyreoides*; *Frankenia laevis*; *Fraxinus ornus*; *Helichrysum arenarium*; *Iris germanica*; *Matthiola sinuata*; *Prangos ferulacea*; *Raphanus* sp.; *Robinia pseudoacacia*; *Rosa* sp.; *Sambucus ebulus*; *Scilla* sp.; *Sinapis* sp.; *Styrax officinalis*; *Tamarix* sp.; *Ulex* sp.; *Viburnum* sp.; Gramineae.

Likelihood of interception.—Very probable; often intercepted.

*Thrips microchaetus* Karny, 1920

*Thrips microchaetus* Karny, 1920: 27. Type locality. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: Kororak [Unknown].

Distribution.—Egypt, Kenya, Sudan.

Hosts.—*Aerva tomentosa*, *Coffea arabica*, *Nitraria* sp., *Pulicaria crispa*, *Triumfetta flavescens*, grape vine, yellow composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; seldom encountered species; little commerce with countries within range.

*Thrips minutissimus* Linnaeus, 1758

*Thrips minutissimus* Linnaeus, 1758: 457. Type locality. Europe [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Bagnallia variabilis* Williams, 1913; *Thrips minutissimus* var. *obscura* Coesfeld, 1898; *Thrips evestigatus* Oettingen, 1944.

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales. (Mediterranean) Cyprus, Crimea, Palestine (= Israel).

Hosts.—various flowers, buds, and young leaves.

Likelihood of interception.—Possible; broad distribution and found on a variety of hosts; has been encountered numerous times at U.S. ports.

*Thrips montivagus* Priesner, 1923

*Thrips montivagus* Priesner, 1923: 83. Type locality. Upper Austria: Dachsteingebiet (nahe der Grobsteinhütte) [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria, France, Romania, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Hosts.—Found in alpine flowers.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely. Not found on any commodities.

*Thrips nigropilosus* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips nigropilosus* Uzel, 1895: 198. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].  
Synonyms: *Thrips lactucae* Beach, 1896; *Thrips nigropilosus* f. *pilosissimus* Priesner, 1922.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. (Africa) Egypt. (Asia) Japan, South Korea. (Oceania) Hawaii, Fiji. (Australasia) Australia. (North America) USA [California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington].

Hosts.—Various flowers, mainly composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; Widely distributed and found on numerous flowers transported in commerce.

*Thrips obscuricornis* Priesner, 1920b

*Thrips obscuricornis* Priesner, 1920b: 57. Type locality. Austria Oberösterreich [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania, Turkey.

Hosts.—*Carlina vulgaris*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *C. sp.*, *Cirsium erysithales*, *Orchis incarnata*, *Taraxacum officinale*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; uncommon.

*Thrips origani* Priesner, 1926

*Thrips origani* Priesner, 1926: 272. Type locality. Hungary [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Madeira, Romania, Slovakia.

Hosts.—*Origanum vulgare*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; uncommon.

*Thrips oryzophagus* Rondani, 1871

*Thrips oryzophagus* Rondani, 1871: 29. Type locality. Italy [Unknown].

Distribution.—Italy.

Hosts.—Rice.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; uncommon.

*Thrips palmi* Karny, 1925

*Thrips palmi* Karny, 1925: 54. Type locality. Indonesia [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips clarus* Moulton, 1928a; *Thrips leucadophilus* Priesner, 1936; *Chloethrips aureus* Ananthkrishnan and Jagadish, 1967; *Thrips gracilis* Ananthkrishnan and Jagadish, 1968.

Distribution.—(Africa) Sudan. (Asia) Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand. (Australasia) Guam, New Caledonia, Samoa, Wallis Island. (North America) Antigua, Barbados, Dominican

Republic, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Trinidad, USA [Florida]. (South America) Venezuela.

Hosts.—*Brassica campestris*, *B. juncea*, *Camellia thea*, *Citrus medica*, *Cymbidium bicolor*, *Cypripedium* sp., *Dendrobium gratiosissimum*, *Fabia vulgaris*, *Goodlaea* sp., *Gossypium herbaceum*, *Habernaria* sp., *Lathyrus* sp., *Pyrus malus*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Striga* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable, but not from Europe, Mediterranean or African regions; may be intercepted in material channeled into Netherlands hub.

*Thrips paludosus* Bagnall, 1913

*Thrips paludosus* Bagnall, 1913: 235. Type locality. England: Weston-on-the Green, Oxfordshire [The Natural History Museum, London].

Distribution.—Czech Republic, England, Poland, Slovakia.

Hosts.—*Erica tetralix*, *Fagus silvatica*, sedge.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not common and not found on commodities being transported from Europe.

*Thrips paluster* Reuter, 1899

*Thrips paluster* Reuter, 1899: 58. Type locality. Finland: Munduksa [Helsinki Museum].

Distribution.—England, Finland, Moravia, Norway, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Pedicularis palustris*, some marsh plants.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; from a region not usually involved in commerce with U.S. and not found on any commodities.

*Thrips panousei* zur Strassen, 1968

*Thrips panousei* zur Strassen, 1968: 55. Type locality. Southern Morocco: Âouinet-Torkoz (Cercle de Goulimine)[Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main].

Distribution.—Morocco.

Hosts.—*Ephedra alata alenda*, *Pituranthus chloranthus*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; from a region not usually involved in commerce with U.S. and not found on any commodities.

*Thrips paucisetosus* Priesner, 1927

*Thrips paucisetosus* Priesner, 1927: 57. Type locality. Not specified [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Slovakia.

Hosts.—*Echium* sp., *Centaurea* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; from a region not usually involved in commerce with U.S. and not found on any commodities.

*Thrips pelikani* Titschack, 1962

*Thrips pelikani* Titschack, 1962: 24. Type locality. Greece [Type Lost?].

Distribution.—Greece.

Hosts.—*Hieracium* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; from a region not usually involved in commerce with U.S. and not found on any commodities.

*Thrips pennatus* zur Strassen, 1968

*Thrips pennatus* zur Strassen, 1968: 2. Type locality. Madeira: Rabaçal [Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main].

Distribution.—Madeira.

Hosts.—*Leontodon* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; from a region not usually involved in commerce with U.S. and not found on any commodities.

*Thrips persicae* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips persicae* Haliday, 1836: 146. Type locality. Britain [Unknown].

Distribution.—Britain.

Hosts.—Peach.



Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare.

*Thrips physapus* Linnaeus, 1758

*Thrips physapus* Linnaeus, 1758: 457. Type locality. Not specified [Unknown].

Synonyms: *Thrips fusca* Müller, 1776; *Thrips flavicornis* Reuter, 1879; *Thrips physapus* var. *adusta* Uzel, 1895; *Thrips* f. *annulata* Karny, 1907; *Thrips physapus* var. *flavescens* Priesner, 1919; *Thrips physapus* var. *quadrisetosus* Priesner, 1923; *Thrips physapus* f. *brunnea* Ishida, 1936; *Thrips collinus* Oettingen, 1951.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wales, former Yugoslavia. (Mediterranean) Persia (Iraq, Iran). (Africa) Sudan, Morocco. (Asia) Japan. (North America) Canada (British Columbia), USA [Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Utah].

Hosts.—Numerous flowers, especially composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; intercepted frequently on a variety of flowers.

*Thrips phytolaccae* Priesner, 1951

*Thrips phytolaccae* Priesner, 1951: 256. Type locality. Turkey: Düzce [Unknown].

Distribution.—Turkey.

Hosts.—*Glycyrrhiza* sp., *Phytolacca americana*, *P.* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution and no economically important hosts.

*Thrips pillichii* Priesner, 1924

*Thrips pillichii* Priesner, 1924: 2. Type locality. Hungary: Simontornya [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Synonyms: *Thrips* f. *fallaciosa* Priesner,

1924; *Thrips* f. *hiemalis* Priesner, 1925; *Thrips kerschneri* Priesner, 1927.

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Achillea millefolium*, *Alopecurus pratensis*, *Anthemis arvensis*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Bidens tripartitus*, *Camilla* sp., *Centaurea jacea* f. *pannonica*, *Cerastium tomentosum*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *C. vulgare*, *C.* sp., *Cichorium intybus*, *Cuscuta europaea*, *Euphorbia cyparissias*, *E. palustris*, *Hieracium umbellatum*, *Isatis tinctoria*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Matricaria chamomilla*, *Medicago sativa*, *Ranunculus* sp., *Senecio jacobaea*, *S. sylvaticus*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Sonchus palustris*, *Sorbus torminalis*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Vicia cracca*.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable. Although seldom intercepted at U.S. ports, this widely distributed species found on many hosts is likely to be encountered at U.S. ports.

*Thrips pilosissimus* Priesner, 1922

*Thrips pilosissimus* Priesner, 1922: 92. Type locality. Not specified [Priesner Coll.?, Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine. (North America) USA [Colorado].

Hosts.—*Chrysanthemum* spp., *Hieracium pilosella*, turf grass.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; seldom collected.

*Thrips ponticus* Knechtel, 1965

*Thrips ponticus* Knechtel, 1965: 134. Type locality. Rumania: Rayon Medgidia, Region Dobrogea [Unknown].

Distribution.—Romania.

Hosts.—*Achillea setacea*, *Brassica rapa*, *Carduus leiophyllus*, *Chrysanthemum millefolium*, *Conium maculatum*, *Marrubium peregrinum*, *Matricaria chamomilla*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; limited distribution, seldom collected.

*Thrips poultoni* Bagnall, 1933

*Thrips poultoni* Bagnall, 1933: 656. Type locality. Canary Islands: Las Palmas [The Natural History Museum, London].

Synonyms: *Thrips canariensis* Priesner, 1933.

Distribution.—Canary Islands, southern Morocco.

Hosts.—Polyphagous.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; little commerce with countries within distribution of this species.

*Thrips praetermissus* Priesner, 1920b

*Thrips praetermissus* Priesner, 1920b: 58. Type locality. Austria: Klaus, Oberösterreich [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC].

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, England, Slovakia, Ukraine. (Asia) Mongolia.

Hosts.—Forest turf, flowers mainly of composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; seldom collected.

*Thrips priesneri* Hood, 1932

*Thrips priesneri* Hood, 1932: 136. Type locality. Cameroons [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC].

Distribution.—Cameroon.

Hosts.—*Coffea robusta*, *Melia azedarach*, flowers of an unidentified shrub.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare in collections.

*Thrips pusillus* Bagnall, 1926

*Thrips pusillus* Bagnall, 1926: 112. Type locality. W. Africa: Gold Coast, Aburi [The Natural History Museum, London].

Synonyms: *Thrips meliaefloris* Hood, 1932

Distribution.—Ghana, Nigeria.

Hosts.—*Canna* sp., *Coffea robusta*, *Melia azedarach*, *Strophanthus gratus*, lemon.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; seldom collected.

*Thrips quadridentatus* Trybom, 1910

*Thrips quadridentatus* Trybom, 1910: 164. Type locality. Kalahari: Pfanne Kooa [Berlin Museum?].

Distribution.—South Africa.

Hosts.—*Acacia karroo*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; Limited distribution and not found on any commodity.

*Thrips ranunculi* Schrank, 1781

*Thrips ranunculi* Schrank, 1781: 299. Type locality. Austria [Unknown].

Distribution.—Austria.

Hosts.—*Ranunculus* sp. (implied from name).

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips robustus* Priesner, 1920a

*Thrips robustus* Priesner, 1920a: 76. Type locality. Austria [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Synonyms: *Thrips robustus* var. *pyrenaica* Bagnall, 1926.

Distribution.—Andorra, Austria, Finland, France, Germany (?), Italy, Romania, Spain, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Campanula* sp., *Cerastium* sp., *Gentiana austriaca*, *G. clusii*, *G. kochiana*, *G. lutea*, *G. nana*, *G. pyrenaica*, *G. verna*, *Pedicularis palustris*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not common.

*Thrips roepkei* Doeksen, 1953

*Thrips roepkei* Doeksen, 1953: 169. Type locality. Holland: Scheveningen [Unknown].

Distribution.—Netherlands.

Hosts.—*Solanum nigrum*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips sambuci* Heeger, 1854

*Thrips sambuci* Heeger, 1854: 215. Type locality. Austria. [Vienna Museum?].

Synonyms: *Thrips nigra* Williams, 1916.

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Cornus sanguinea*, *Sambucus nigra*, *S. racemosa*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; seldom collected.

*Thrips simplex* (Morison, 1930)

*Physothrips simplex* Morison, 1930: 12.

Type locality. Not specified [Unknown].

*Taeniothrips simplex* (Morison): Steele, 1935: 33.

*Thrips simplex* (Morison): Bhatti, 1969: 380.

Synonyms: *Taeniothrips gladioli* Moulton and Steinweden, 1931; *Physothrips spiranthidis plurisetae* Girault, 1933.

Distribution.—(Europe) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wales, former Yugoslavia. (Africa) Sudan, Morocco. (Asia) Japan, Persia [Iraq, Iran]. (North America) Canada [British Columbia], USA [Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Utah].

Hosts.—Numerous flowers, especially composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; intercepted frequently on a variety of flowers.

*Thrips spadix* Hood, 1932

*Thrips spadix* Hood, 1932: 131. Type locality. Cameroons [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC].

Distribution.—Cameroon, Congo.

Hosts.—Unidentified shrub, unidentified small weed, unidentified small thistle.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare, from countries seldom involved in commerce with U.S.

*Thrips spoliatus* Priesner, 1964

*Thrips spoliatus* Priesner, 1964: 98. Type locality. Hungary [Priesner Coll.?, Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Hungary.

Hosts.—Forest turf.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman, 1889

*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman, 1889: 72. Type locality. Basarabia [Unknown].

Synonyms: *T. adamsoni* Bagnall, 1923; *T. communis* Uzel, 1895; *T. flava* var. *obsoleta* Uzel, 1895; *T. bremnerii* Moulton, 1907; *T. dorsalis* Bagnall, 1927; *T. hololeucus* Bagnall, 1914; *Limothrips allii* Gillette, 1893; *T. bicolor* Karny, 1907; *T. communis* var. *pulla* Uzel, 1895; *Parathrips uzeli* Karny, 1907; *T. debilis* Bagnall, 1923; *T. frankeniae* Bagnall, 1926; *T. seminiveus* Girault, 1926; *T. shakespearei* Girault, 1926; *T. indigenus* Girault, 1929.

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan.

Hosts.—Large number of plants; pest of onions, tobacco, cotton, vector of tomato spotted wilt virus and related forms.

Likelihood of interception.—Extremely high; this is one of the most frequently intercepted species in U.S. ports and is found on a wide variety of hosts.

*Thrips tarfayensis* zur Strassen, 1968

*Thrips tarfayensis* zur Strassen, 1968: 59. Type locality. Southern Morocco: Hassi Zehar (Prov. Tarfaya) [Unknown].

Distribution.—Morocco.

Hosts.—*Pulicaria crispa*.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips tenellus* Trybom, 1912

*Thrips tenellus* Trybom, 1912: 6. Type locality. South Africa: Stanford (sic) Hill,

Natal [Naturhistoriska Museum, Göteborg, Sweden].

Distribution.—South Africa.

Hosts.—*Nephelium litchi*; under a stone.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; known only from type material.

*Thrips tenuisetosus* Knechtel, 1923

*Thrips tenuisetosus* Knechtel, 1923: 203. Type locality. Rumania: Chisinau [Knechtel Coll.?].

Distribution.—France, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Bellis perennis*, *Bupleurum* sp.?, *Isatis glauca* (or *I. tinctoria*?), *Lamium purpureum*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Taraxacum dens-leonis*, *Senecio vulgaris*, Cruciferae.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; an uncommon species.

*Thrips timidus* Priesner, 1926

*Thrips timidus* Priesner, 1926: 267. Type locality. Hungary: Simontornya [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Germany, Hungary, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Stachys recta*, turf.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; an uncommon species not found on commodities.

*Thrips trehernei* Priesner, 1927

*Thrips trehernei* Priesner, 1927: 356. Type locality. Canada [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Synonyms: *Thrips taraxaci* Moulton, 1936b; *Thrips hukkineni* Priesner, 1937.

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey. (Asia) Mongolia. (North America) Canada (British Columbia, Ontario), USA [California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska,

New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming]. (Oceania) Hawaii.

Hosts.—Various flowers, especially composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Probable; though not commonly intercepted, this species is routinely found on a wide variety of flowers and has been intercepted at various U.S. ports recently.

*Thrips urticae* Fabricius, 1781

*Thrips urticae* Fabricius, 1781: 397. Type locality. Not specified [Lost?].

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Bessarabia, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine. (Asia) Manchuria.

Hosts.—*Urtica dioica*, other plants in literature probably casual.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; though widely distributed in Europe, this species has not as yet been encountered at U.S. ports.

*Thrips uzelianus* Priesner, 1926

*Thrips uzelianus* Priesner, 1926: 273. Type locality. Hungary: Simontornya. [Priesner Coll., Linz, Austria].

Distribution.—Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Urtica dioica*, *Helichrysum ar-enarium*.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely.

*Thrips validus* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips validus* Uzel, 1895: 183. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Synonyms: *Thrips fusca* Moulton, 1936b; *Thrips adusta* Uzel, 1895; *Thrips adusta* var. *nigra* Uzel, 1895; *Thrips longicollis* Uzel, 1895; *Thrips collinus* Oettingen, 1951.

Distribution.—(Europe) Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Fin-

land, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, former Yugoslavia. (Asia) Manchuria. (North America) U.S.A. (Idaho).

Hosts.—Flowers, especially composites.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; not commonly collected.

*Thrips variegatus* von Gleichen, 1764

*Thrips variegatus* von Gleichen, 1764: 22. Type locality. Not specified [Unknown].

Distribution.—Germany.

Hosts.—*Linaria* sp.

Likelihood of interception.—Very unlikely; rare.

*Thrips viminalis* Uzel, 1895

*Thrips viminalis* Uzel, 1895: 182. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Distribution.—Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Dalmatia, England, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Hosts.—*Salix* spp; occasionally on other trees and shrubs.

Likelihood of interception.—Unlikely; an uncommon species.

*Thrips vulgatissimus* Haliday, 1836

*Thrips vulgatissima* Haliday, 1836: 447. Type locality. Bohemia [Vienna Museum?].

Synonyms: *Euthrips alpina* Karny, 1908; *Taeniothrips lemansis* Treherne, 1924; *Physopus pallipennis* Uzel, 1895; *Taeniothrips vulgatissimus americanus* Moulton, 1929; *Taeniothrips vulgatissimus atricornis* Priesner, 1926.

Distribution.—Austria, Czech Republic, England, Finland, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Slovakia, Spain,

Sweden, Switzerland, former Yugoslavia. (North America) Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory), Greenland, U.S.A. (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming).

Hosts.—From many varieties of plants.

Likelihood of interception.—Very Probable; a commonly intercepted species.

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